

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

N°. 3066.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1892.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,  
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital..... \$1,000,000  
Subscribed Capital..... \$500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors—

D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.  
Chan Ki Shan, Esq. W. Wotton, Esq.  
C. J. Hirt, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.

Chief Manager.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN  
LONDON—

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Dent,  
Palmer & Co.  
JOHN BUTTERY, Esq.—Messrs. John Butter &  
Co.  
C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq., M.P., for Hallam,  
Geo. Munro, Manager.

Bankers—

London: The Alliance Bank (L.A.)  
Scotland: The Commercial Bank of Scotland

SHANGHAI,

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.  
His Ex. Hui Yuen, Lim Wang King, Esq.  
Ma Kio Tchong, Esq. Chu Ming Sung, Esq.

Tong Kwei Sung, Esq.

C. J. GALLOWAY, Manager.

AMOY—J. ANDERSON, Manager.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. Money  
received on Deposit. Drafts issued. Bills  
purchased and collected. Advances made on  
Securities or goods in neutral Godowns. Usual  
Bank Agency business undertaken.

Interest for 12 months Fixed: 5 per cent.

6 " 4 "

3 " 2 "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3 " For Rates of interest for other periods apply  
to the Manager.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1892.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK  
CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... \$4,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... \$400,000

LONDON:  
Head Office..... 40, Threadneedle Street,  
West End Office..... 25, Cockspur Street

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN  
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,  
Buys and Sells Bills of EXCHANGE,  
Issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, towards BILLS for  
COLLECTION, and TRANSMITS Banking and  
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had  
on application.

E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager.

## INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.  
SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 64 years  
STANDING, and one of the WEALTHIEST  
AND MOST PROGRESSIVE of the PROV-  
IDENT INSTITUTIONS of the UNITED  
KINGDOM.

THE Standard has a long record of good  
services to refer to; its Funds, annually  
increasing, amount to \$7,000,000. Stg.; the  
Premiums are moderate; and all modern features  
consistent with safety have been adopted.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TALES 600,000, EQUAL TO \$315,355.12.  
RESERVE FUND..... \$315,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LO YEE MOON, Esq.  
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken  
at CURRENT RATES in all parts of the  
world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY  
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... \$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.

NO. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1892.

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## Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa DOCK  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Yearly MEETING of  
SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the  
Offices of the Company, No. 14, Praya Central,  
on MONDAY, the 29th February, at 3 o'clock p.m.,  
for the purpose of receiving the Report of  
the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st  
December, 1891.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 15th to 29th instant,  
both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1892.

[179]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fifth Ordinary Yearly MEETING of  
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company  
will be held at the Company's Office, No. 5,  
Stanley Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on MON-  
DAY, the 15th February, 1892, at 4 o'clock p.m.,  
for the purpose of presenting the Report of the  
Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 30th  
November last.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 1st to 15th February,  
both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
E. W. MATTLAND,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1892.

[183]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-Third Ordinary MEETING of  
SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at  
the Company's Office, No. 2, Queen's  
Road Central, Victoria, on FRIDAY, the 5th  
February, at Half-past Two o'clock in the After-  
noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement  
of Accounts and the Report of the Directors  
for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 26th Inst.,  
both days inclusive.

By Order,  
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1892.

[183]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary  
Half-Yearly MEETING of the SHARE-  
HOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at  
the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the  
27th day of February next, at 12 o'clock Noon,  
for the purpose of receiving the Report of the  
Court of Directors, together with a Statement  
of Accounts to 31st December, 1891.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
F. DE BOVIS,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1892.

[184]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGIS-  
TERS of SHARES of the Corporation  
will be CLOSED from Saturday the 13th to  
the 27th day of February next, (both days  
inclusive), during which period no Transfer  
of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
F. DE BOVIS,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1892.

[184]

SHAMEEN HOTEL & LAND COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

LOST.

ONE SCRIP CERTIFICATE, No. 163, for  
Five Shares, No. 461 to 465, standing on  
the Register of the above Company in the name  
of Young Foong Kee. Notice has been received  
to stop the transfer of 463 Shares up to the 14th  
February, when, should the missing certificate  
No. 163 not have been found, a NEW SCRIP  
will be issued in its place.

By Order of the Board,

R. C. HURLEY,  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1892.

[187]

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HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1891.

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WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.

NO. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
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Secretary.

Entiminations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,  
LIMITED,  
C-H-E-M-I-S-T-S, &c.

COD LIVER OIL JELLY.

THIS is a sweet and exceedingly palatable jelly easily retained and digested by the most delicate stomach. Children speedily grow fond of it and ask for more, and although it contains 50 per cent of the purest Cod Liver Oil, all fishy taste and flavor is entirely covered.

In glass jars at 7s. 6d.

COD LIVER OIL "GENUINE"  
NORWEGIAN.

This is without exception the finest oil that can be produced. Great care is taken in selecting healthy livers only in its manufacture, and as we buy direct from the manufacturer, we are able to guarantee it "Genuine."

Per bottle, 7s. 6d. and £1.25.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION.

A form in which the oil may be taken without difficulty by delicate patients and children.

Per bottle, 3s.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION, WITH  
HYDROPHOSPHITES ("Lime and Soda").

A combination of great value in wasting diseases, especially of the Chest and Respiratory Organs.

Per bottle, 3s. Per dozen 10s.

BALSAM OF ANISEED AND LIQUORICE.  
For the relief of all catarrhal complaints, such as Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Soreness of the Chest, &c.

In bottles, 5s. Cents and 1s.

BALSAMIC COUGH LOZENGES.

A never failing remedy for Coughs.

In bottles, 5s. Cents.

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

WE invite attention to the following Brands, all of which are excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best growth at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use).

Per doz. Per Case. Per Bot.

A Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule	10s	£1.00
B Vintage, superior quality, Red Capsule	12	1.10
C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule	14	1.25
D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled)	18	1.50
SHERRIES.		
A Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule	6	0.60
B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule	7.50	0.75
C Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule	10	1.00
D Superior, Old Dry Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule	10	1.10
E Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule	12	1.10
F Extra Superior Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled)	14	1.25
CLARETS.		
A Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule	3	4.50
B St. Estephe, Red Capsule	4.50	5.00
C St. Jullien, Red Capsule	7	7.50
D La Rose, Red Capsule	11	12.00
MADEIRA, HOCK AND CHAMPAGNES, FULL PARTICULARS OF THE VARIOUS BRANDS IN STOCK ON APPLICATION.		
BRANDY.		
A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule	13	1.20
B Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule	15	1.40
C Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule	20	1.75
D Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capsule	30	2.50
SCOTCH WHISKY.		
A Thorne's Blend, White Capsule	8	0.75
B Watson's Glenorchy, Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
C Watson's Aclou-Glenlivet, Red Capsule with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
D Watson's H. & D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule	10	1.00
E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule	12	1.10
IRISH WHISKY.		
A John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule	5	0.75
B John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule	10	1.00
C John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule	12	1.10
D Genuine Bourbon Whisky, fine old, Red Capsule with Name	10	1.00
GIN.		
A Fine Old Tom, White Capsule	8	0.40
B Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
C Fine A. V. H. Geneva	4.50	0.40
RUM.		
A Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule	12	1.00
B Good Leeward Island	£1. per Gallon	1.00
LIQUEURS.		
Benedictine Maraschino Curacao, Herring's Cherry Cordial Chartreuse Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, &c.		
PRICES ON APPLICATION.		
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.		
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.		
Hongkong, 4th February, 1892.		

For Sale.  
NOW READY.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" FOR 1892.

THIS Valuable Work, with many NEW ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS, IS NOW READY.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

Orders for Copies of THE "HONGKONG DIRECTORY" may be sent to the following Agents:—

HONGKONG—Mr. W. Brewer.

" Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co.

" Messrs. Heumann, Herbst & Co.

" Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.

" Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

" The Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd.

" Man Yu Tong, Hollywood Road.

MACAO—Messrs. A. do Mello & Co.

AMOY and FORTRESS

" Mr. N. Mollie.

FOOCHOW—Mr. H. W. Churchill.

SHANGHAI—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.

CHIN PORTS—Shanghai.

JAPAN—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.

BANGKOK—Rev. H. J. Smith.

SINGAPORE—Messrs. Sayle & Co., Limited.

PARIS and LONDON—Messrs. Amédée Prince & Co.

or to

" THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, Pedder's Hill, Hongkong. January 23rd 1892.

DEATH.

At the Government Civil Hospital, on the 10th instant, RICHARD HENRY SMYTHE, Surgeon-Captain, Army Medical Staff. Funeral at 3 p.m. to-morrow afternoon.

TELEGRAMS.

THE UNITED STATES AND CHILI.

LONDON, February 1st.

President Harrison announces that he is satisfied with the apology received from Chile.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

February 8th.

It is announced that Mr. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, will not offer himself as a candidate for the Presidency at the forthcoming United States election.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Langka v. Smith libel action in Bangkok has been arranged, the defendant making the amende honorable.

THE Bangkok libel case, Eaton v. Hayes, was to be tried at the United States Consulate at that port, early this month.

THE Bangkok Tramway Co. settled Mr. Evans' claim for injuries received in an accident on November 8th by payment of £8,000.

SHIPMENTS OF TEA by the Empress of Japan will be glad to learn that their consignments arrived in New York yesterday in first-class condition.

TWELVE chair coolies were fined a dollar each to-day by the Police Magistrate for "rubbing" passengers at the Hongkong Hotel. "Charge of the Light Brigade" at a discount.

A REGULAR meeting of the "Arant" Lodge of Royal Ark Mariners, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE STAM FRES PRESS says that Baron Kettler, who had been appointed to succeed Herr Kempfmann as German Minister-Resident at Bangkok, has received orders to proceed to Valparaiso.

WOODYEAR'S CIRCUIT was again liberally patrolled last night, and doubtless will continue to draw good houses with its present programme for some time to come. The "Wild West" has got into better days when the clouds are at the blackest. It is no secret that considerably over one million dollars of Hongkong money have already been expended in developing these mines, and of course it is equally obvious that there are many good men and true, who believed in the fact that a fair proportion of local residents are interested as shareholders in this Company, and to them success would mean, especially in these unprecedented times, a considerable extent on the success of the Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin. There is no doubt a good deal of truth in this view. Coal is by far the most important factor in Hongkong's commercial life, and the effects of a practically unlimited supply of thoroughly workable steaming coal available from Hongkong, an island, only a trifle over a two days voyage from this port, are too apparent to require elaboration. This coal supply would simply effect a revolution in one of our most important branches of trade, and would further place Hongkong shipping companies and their shareholders in a very different and much more satisfactory position than any they have held for a long time past. And that, after the experiences of the past two years and under existing circumstances, is a consummation devoutly to be desired. Further, an element which ought not to be lost sight of is the fact that a fair proportion of local residents are interested as shareholders in this Company, and to them success would mean, especially in these unprecedented times, a considerable extent on the success of the Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin. There is no doubt a good deal of truth in this view. Coal is by far the most important factor in Hongkong's commercial life, and the effects of a practically unlimited supply of thoroughly workable steaming coal available from Hongkong, an island, only a trifle over a two days voyage from this port, are too apparent to require elaboration. This coal supply would simply effect a revolution in one of our most important branches of trade, and would further place Hongkong shipping companies and their shareholders in a very different and much more satisfactory position than any they have held for a long time past. 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# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1892.

Accounts receivable at date.....	3,357.57
	\$103,974.49
<b>Liabilities.</b>	
Capital, fully paid-up.....	\$100,000.00
Accounts payable at date.....	555.75
Profit and loss account.....	3,419.30
	\$103,974.49

<b>WORKING ACCOUNT.</b>	
To Maintenance.....	\$ 12,522.41
Wages.....	9,227.40
Charges.....	2,374.24
End debts.....	517.68
Written off cattle, buildings, stocks.....	8,042.47
Balance to profit & loss account.....	3,419.30
	\$ 35,905.87
By Balance from last year.....	\$ 133.58
Proceeds of produce.....	34,633.75
Interest.....	1,341.79
Transfer fees.....	26.75
	\$ 35,905.87

E. W. MANDLE,  
Secretary.

I have compared the above statement with the books and vouchers of the Company, and have found the same in accordance therewith.

H. P. WADMAN,  
Auditor.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1892.

## AN OCEAN RACE.

THE "CHINA" v. TORPEDO BOAT NO. 35.

On the last trip of the Pacific Mail Co.'s ocean-going hound *China* from Hongkong to Yokohama, the British torpedo-boat No. 35 challenged her, or rather attempted to "cut rings round her." This was too much for Captain Seabury who drove his ship, which was in fine going order, at top speed and soon had the satisfaction of shaking a rope's-end at the British Admiral's representative as he gradually dropped astern of a Leviathan of the deep that is considered even capable of cutting down the record of the flying "Empresses" on their own track.

To the *Box of Curios*, published on the 30th ultimo, we are indebted for the following particulars of the race:

"It seems that the *China* had been in the Hongkong dock being cleaned, and had also shipped a manganese bronze propeller, and after leaving the dock had run a trial trip under her 6 boilers, the regular number used being 3. Her new propeller seemed to be a success, and she had done away with three of her boilers and had the steam run down from 160 to 125 lbs. when torpedo-boat No. 35 shot out from under a wharf and started to give her a race. As these boats were made to run down any merchant vessel astir she was no doubt testing her speed with the *China*, as the latter is undoubtedly the fastest vessel in the East. She shot alongside the *China* and Captain Seabury got mad as he saw she was gaining on him, so he passed the signal to chief engineer Ferguson to put on all the steam of the six boilers. In the meantime the chief had been watching the torpedo-boat and was quietly working steam up, and when the "old man's" order came, he turned on the steam, and the result was that instead of the torpedo boat crossing the *China's* bow, as she was attempting to do, she had to sheer off and take care she was not run down. As soon as the *China* got under way the torpedo-boat was not in it, although the water was flying over her bows and she was ploughing through seas that covered her completely. The race resulted in a grand victory for the *China* and it will cause the British Admiralty to send out some faster boats if they expect to illire them for capturing, in case of war, vessels of the *China* class."

## TAMSUI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

January 24th.

A short time ago a battery of quick-firing steel guns arrived for the Government here, which deserves more than passing notice, as it appears to be of first rate work and with all the latest improvements. The battery was manufactured by the large German firm of Grusonwerke in Magdeburg, and their engineer, Capt. Plockowski, in the German army, came down here to see them fired and to deliver them. One of these guns was placed on the city wall, and targets were put up at various distances outside the wall—one of them, at about 1,400 yards distance, represented an enemy to the S.E., and another to the south, at nearer range, a storming column advancing towards the South Gate. Near the gun a tent was erected, in which His Excellency Shao, the Governor, with his high official took their places to see the firing. A detachment of the garrisons from Kelung and Hobé had been trained by the military instructor, Lieut. Hecht, to serve the gun, and was commanded by him. When his Excellency arrived, Mr. K. Schmidt of Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., explained in fluent Chinese the plan and working of the gun to him. At the long range explosive shells were then fired, part of them with large-grained powder and part with the new smokeless powder. After this, grape-shot with smokeless powder was fired at the short range target against the supposed storming party. Unhappily a very strong wind, that came in gusts round the wall, to a certain extent marred the effect on the targets, but the gun worked to perfection and on the whole the result was very good. The Governor complimented Captain Plockowski on the success. It was especially mentioned how well the breech worked, both quick and easy, and that the recoil was very short, only about 10 inches, checked by a powerful brake. On the whole the workmanship of the gun in general was simply perfection. I hear that Capt. Plockowski was received by the Governor the next day to give his advice about the piece, etc., where these guns should be used, and I believe that they will be divided between Kelung and Hobé and arranged there under the command of Lieut. Hecht. Amongst the high officials present, Mr. Wan, the Director of Military Stores, showed a great deal of interest and intelligence; he is about establishing torpedo defences and opening a school for Chinese to learn torpedo service under Mr. Hansen, the telegraph engineer here—*N. C. Daily News.*

## NANKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Nanking, January 25th, 1892. There is a great deal being said about Li Hung at the moment, and some account of him and of his notorious father may be interesting. The latter, Li Chia-Sing, was born in Fusan. At the time of the Taiping rebellion he took advantage of the disturbed state of the Empire to gather around him a strong band of rude soldiers and robbers, with which the country was swarming at that period, and took possession of the large district north of Nanking, including Chu-Chia, Lai-an, and Tsuen-taou, which he plundered and harried without check. When the power of the Taipings began to decline, he had the sagacity to go over to the

Imperialists, who were very glad to receive him into their ranks, for his freebooters were hardy and daring fighting men. He turned the cities he had captured over to the Generals Hung-yung and Chang Kwoh-liang, who were in command of the Imperial forces then investing Nanking. He soon so distinguished himself that the Emperor gave him the rank of General and decorated him with the yellow jacket. He was next appointed to the command of the camp called "First to Victory." When the rebellion was crushed Tseng Kwoh-fan weakened Li's military authority, at first by decreasing the number of soldiers under his command, but afterwards, partly in fear that Li's freebooters would break out into mutiny in the camp, and partly to gain favour with the authorities, who always trusted Li. Li turned the whole rascally band over to Justice as common robbers. Li was acquitted and allowed to retire into private life with the wealth he had acquired, but his following was completely disorganized. Later on the authorities of Ngankin, whether Li had retired, took advantage of some slight pretext and had him arrested and put to death. He only left one son, a favourite concubine named Hung. This son, Li Hung, is very wealthy and has purchased the rank of Tao-tai. It may be his riches the officials are coveting, or it may be that he is really guilty of the offences charged against him, but at any rate he is involved in some way or other in the trouble in connection with the late riots on the Yangtze; and although a white back when he was accused, Liu Ming-chuan and Kwob Pao-chang went security for him and he had a reprieve, he has been seized again and the Emperor memorialised in connection with his case. A Chinaman who is supposed to know a good deal about the affair, when asked for his opinion, said Li Hung is a *Lao shih-jen*, that is an honest fellow of no great ability, not smart and able like his father. Honesty does not often go hand in hand with ability in China.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

## CHUNGKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Chungking, January 1st, 1892.

All is perfectly quiet here at present, but a short time ago there was quite a commotion; and the air was full of all sorts of rumors: and all about what? Only an iron fire-proof safe! There was so much excitement that the magistrate thought it worth his while to issue a proclamation concerning the wonderful contrivance. Had he not done so there is no telling to what pitch the tumult would have risen. In all probability the rabbles would have resolved itself into a committee to go and investigate the mysterious box and find out what it contained that made it so heavy. This is, I think, the first fire-proof safe that has arrived at Chungking. Requiring so many coolies to carry the mischievous box, the headmen at once came to the conclusion that it was full of all sorts of death-dealing machinery, dynamite and every possible thing that the idle fancy of an ignorant mob of coolies could conjecture, and the tea-shops were soon full of rumours that the missionaries were starting a rebellion. The few who knew what it was, attempted to explain that it was only a strong box to keep money and valuables in, but this did not go down with the crowd who had collected to see it landed. Some retorted that missionaries had no use for such a thing as they were not traders and had no valuables or money to lock up.

From the foregoing it will be seen how very little it takes to get up an excitement where foreigners are concerned. This incident also pretty clearly indicates that the officials are on the alert and do not intend to have another riot just yet. The prompt action of the magistrate in issuing the proclamation caused the excitement to subside and die out as would the flame of a lamp that had consumed all its oil. Were the officials not on the watch a riot might break out at almost any time, especially in a place where the riotous propensities of the mob had been humoured to the extent that they have been in Chungking. In this case, had the magistrate not taken prompt measures, if some mischievous fellow had snatched himself by posting a few placards inviting everybody on a certain day to go and visit the missionaries' premises and investigate the iron box mystery, there would have been another riot. When the officials want to protect foreigners and their property they can do it, as they have almost unlimited power. It only has to be known that the magistrate will denounce anyone taking a leading part in any disturbance to his superiors and the mob will be without leaders, as anyone so denounced has but little chance to escape with his head. The officials who were in office during the late riots in Chungking were supposed to have been degraded; so they were, nominally, to please foreigners—but what has become of them? They were simply retired from office for a while and every one of them is now holding a lucrative position. When an official has allowed a riot to take place in his district against foreigners the Foreign Ministers should insist upon his degradation full and complete, to the extent of his not being allowed to hold any official position in the future, great or small. If this measure was insisted upon there would be very few anti-foreign riots. But the routine is that when a riot has occurred the official in office has his button taken away for a time and is ordered to settle the matter, which he does by paying a sum of money which inconveniences no one; a little more tax is put on to one commodity or other and the thing is done, and for the ability he has displayed his button is given back. He may be relieved from office to please the foreigners, but if he is appointed to a better position to show the Chinese that it is of little consequence to anyone that foreigners have their property destroyed and lives endangered by a mob. I am reliably informed that this is just what has happened with the officials in Margary's case.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

## BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

The home shipbuilding returns for last year show a total of 1,267,472 tons of new vessels, which is just 1,701 tons under 1890, and is, considering the interruptions of strikes, etc., at various centres, a remarkable output.... With the exception of 1890 and 1891 it is the highest with last year, won the *Tyne* (50,84 tons), and the next largest on the *Clyde* (30,01 tons). The *Clyde*, however, still heads the list, and the proportionate contributions of the several rivers are as under:—

Tons.

Clyde.....35,477 Barrow.....31,444  
Wear.....19,724 Mersey.....33,383  
Tyne.....18,283 Tay.....18,171  
Tees.....21,012 Humber.....18,111  
Hartlepool.....6,993 Other exports.....34,088  
Forth.....9,242 H.M. Dockyards.....6,100  
Forth.....30,200

The distinction of having the largest single producer has, according to *Shipplay*, passed from the *Clyde* to Belfast, where Messrs. Harland and Wolff top the crowd with 64,662 tons, while *Messrs. Russell & Co.*, of Port Glasgow, who last year headed the list with 70,370 tons, have this year turned out only 16,667 tons. This gives them third place this time, second place being again taken by *Messrs. Wm. Gray & Co.* of Harland, with 50,013 tons. Among the *Clyde* builders second place is taken by *Messrs. Charles Connell & Co.*, with

21,770 tons. Then come *Scott & Co.*, *Greenock*, with 20,959 tons; *Denny & Bros.*, 18,046; *A. Stephen & Son*, 18,022; *Barclay, Curle & Co.*, 17,931; *London and Glasgow Engineering Company*, 17,000; *D. & W. Henderson*, 16,375; *Fairfield*, 12,705; (*as against 33,000 last year*); *A. & J. Ingalls*, 12,317; *R. Napier and Sons*, 11,763; *A. McMillan and Sons*, 11,584; *R. Duncan and Co.*, 11,565; *W. Hamilton and Co.*, 10,180; *J. and G. Thomson*, 8,940; *Caledon & Co.*, 7,286; *Mackie and Thomson*, 5,176; *Ailes Shipbuilding Company (Tribon)*, 5,345; *Fleming and Ferguson*, 3,970; *Napier, Shanks and Bell*, 3,866; *W. Simons & Co.* (*Renfrew*), 3,605; *Blackwood & Gordon*, 3,008; *M. Knight & Co.* (*Ayr*), 2,921; *D. J. Dunlop & Co.*, 2,650, etc.

The Clyde produced 218 steamers and 125 sailers, and it is noticeable that three yards, viz., those of *Messrs. Charles Connell & Co.*, *A. McMillan & Son*, and *R. Duncan & Co.*, produced nothing but sailers. The great producer of ships in China, for here suicide is practised as a means of vengeance. If a man has a mortal grudge against a neighbour he will not kill him as a western barbarian might do. Not at all. He will kill himself instead. He will do this on the spur of the moment, or he will do it on the rafters of a building. Then, he believes, his spirit will forever haunt that spot and be able to make his enemy's life miserable. Such suicides are much commoner in many parts of China than murders and deadly assaults are in America, almost as common as simple assault and battery.

Now, with these two points in mind, let it be set down that these disturbances are directed against foreigners as foreigners, not against Christians as Christians, and that they are not a spontaneous uprising of the people, but are cunningly fomented by shrewd political conspirators. It will then be easy to understand their real animus. In view of the credulity and superstition of the entire nation one can see how easy it is for an incendiary propagandist torouse the public mind to utter and unreasoning fury. It is only necessary to tell them that their evils, illness, bad harvests, heavy taxes, floods, fires, anything and everything, proceed from the wrath of some offended spirits. They believe it quickly enough. Indeed, that is their first thought without any telling. Then point out to them some plausible object of the spirit's wrath and the work is done. The train is laid and explosion is inevitable. Moreover, the Chinese are above all other people subject to leadership. Of themselves they are nothing. But give them a capable leader and they are transformed. An impressive instance of this was seen in the Taiping rebellion. It was nothing in the world, but the leadership of Gordon that transformed the scattered mob of the Imperial hosts into the Ever Victorious Army. In like manner the able leaders of the present conspiracy are directing the operations of millions with absolute mastery.

The heart of the whole master, however, is suggested by the mention of Gordon and the Taiping rebellion. The fact is that the massacred Christians of to-day are simply paying the penalty of Gordon's successes. For many a generation Tatars have occupied the dragon throne and the empire has been governed by them. Rude barbarians from Manchuria have lorded it over the native population. Ever since 1643 the Manchus have ruled all China, and though they form but a handful compared with the true Chinese, their own capacity for leadership has enabled them to subdue themselves in power over the leaderless Chinese. To this Tatar rule the Chinese have for centuries ascribed the wrath of the spirits who have sent all the evils that have afflicted China. The only way in which those spirits can be propitiated lies in expelling the Manchus and replacing the true Ming dynasty upon the dragon throne. Then there will be no more plague, no more fires, no more floods, no more bad harvests, but the kingdom will indeed be flowered and the empire truly celestial in its peace, prosperity, and happiness.

As the world knows, this political revolution was on the very point of being accomplished by the Taiping war. For once the Chinese found themselves possessed of leaders competent to reek with the odour of respectability and dignity, and the empire was soon to be ruled at last by a man, far superior to the leaders of the Tatar faction. So they rose against the Manchu usurpers, and seemed likely soon to drive them from the land. The Imperial Government was beaten at every point, and was, at its last hopeless extremity when Gordon came to its relief. That marvellous man, alone and single-handed, turned the day. The rattan walking-stick, which was his only weapon, served as an enchanters' wand to effect the most marvellous transformation scene ever witnessed upon any earthly stage. The Chinese' rebel armies were still the braver and more numerous. But the Government forces, now had the better leader, and in China leadership is everything. Under the dominant sway of this Christian foreigner, the native Chinese millions saw their armies routed, their leaders slain; their rebellion crushed, the hopes and aspirations of centuries blighted in the very hour of fruition, and the chains of the hated Tatar riveted upon them again more securely than ever.

It is not surprising, then, that the Chinese should regard foreigners as responsible for the perpetuation of their national slavery; nor that, still cherishing as ardently as ever their ambition of expelling the Manchus, they should first turn their wrathful attention to those who prevented such expedition years before. The anti-Christian riots, then, must be regarded entirely in that light. They are China's vengeance for the crushing of the Taiping rebellion, and a manifestation of China's unquenchable desire for rule. The blow is struck, primarily, at the present Tatar dynasty. It falls, however, first upon the foreign population, because foreigners are supposed to be the protectors and preservers of that dynasty, as, indeed, they have been.

Every foreign missionary, or tradesman, or traveller, is looked upon as an emissary or a patron of the Tatars. Under these circumstances it is not strange that the Chinese leaders have been able to stir up terrible doings. They are shrewd and far-seeing leaders. The end they have in view is revolution and the restoration of the Ming dynasty. Their conspiracy extends into every province, and it awakens adherents number the majority of the entire population. The people are told, and fully believe, that if they kill all the foreigners the spirits will be propitiated, and will thenceforth give fortune and victory to the rebel arms. Every Christian put to death, therefore, is simply a sacrifice before going into battle, such as the Greeks and Romans used to make. What the end will be it is idle to try to predict. Humanly judging, the instruments of war, because they are in the majority and are far finer than the Tatars. Moreover, they have historic justice on their side. But it all depends, as everything else has depended, upon leadership. If the rebels have the better leaders they will win and will drive out the Tatars, unless some foreign power sends in another Gordon.

REGULAR MEETING.—The above LODGE will be held in the *Regent Hall*, *Regent Street*, THIS EVENING, the 10th instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. *MADAME WOODYEAR*, Proprietor; *S. BRICHET*, General Agent; *VICTOR VALAZIE*, Business Manager. Hongkong, 10th February, 1892.

## Intimations.



## ANNUAL STOCKTAKING IMPORTANT CLEARANCE SALE, NOW PROCEEDING.

## SPECIAL BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD., 4, QUEEN'S ROAD AND DUDDELL STREET.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1892.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## NOTICE. THE SHAMEEN HOTEL AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.</h2

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1892.

## Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—163 per cent. prem. sales and buyers.  
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £10 paid up—80 per cent. div. sellers.  
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$150 per share, sellers.  
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—\$14 per share, sales and sellers.  
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$150 per share, sales and sellers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—4 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$90 per share, sellers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$61 per share, buyers.  
North China Insurance—\$10, 255 per share, sales and buyers.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$100 per share, buyers.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—\$102, buyers.  
Or Tal Insurance Company, Limited—\$10, 150 per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$315 per share, sellers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$90 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$154 per share, sales and buyers.  
China and Manilla Steam Ship Company—\$8 per share, sellers.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—25 per cent. discount, sales and sellers.  
Douglas Steamship Company—\$37 per share, sales and buyers.  
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$87 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$50 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six percent Debentures—\$50.  
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$8 per share, buyers.  
The Pearl Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—nominal.  
The Shameen Hotel Co., Limited—\$10, sellers.  
Punjab and Sungai Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$2 per share, buyers.  
The Rau Gold Mining Co., Limited—70 cents per share, buyers.  
Inlands Mining Co., Limited—\$81 per share, sales and buyers.  
The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$1 per share, nominal.  
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$325 per share, sellers.  
The Jelbun Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.  
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—40 cents per share, sellers.  
London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$10, sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$74 per share, sellers.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$56 per share, buyers.  
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$19 per share, buyers.  
Credicash & Co., Limited—nominal.  
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sales and sellers.  
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.  
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$70 per share, sales and buyers.  
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$23 per share, buyers.  
The Labuk Planting Co., Limited—\$2 per share, sales.  
The China-Borneo Co., Limited—nominal.  
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$35 per share, sales and buyers.  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$62 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$17 per share, sales and sellers.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$120 per share, nominal.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$80 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$7 per share.  
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$10 per share, nominal.  
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$14 per share, sellers.  
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$41 per share, buyers.  
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.  
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$60 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.  
ON LONDON—Bank T. .... 3/10  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/10  
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight ..... 3/10  
Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 3/10  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/10  
ON PARIS—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/6  
Credits, at 3 months' sight ..... 3/6  
On India, T. T. .... 1/10  
Or Deemed ..... 1/10  
ON SWANSEA—  
Bank, T. T. .... 7/2  
Private, to day, sight ..... 7/2

## MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.  
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Zadilla*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore on the 8th instant at 4:30 P.M., and may be expected here on the 14th.

## THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messager Maritime Co.'s steamer *Oriol*, with the French mail of the 8th ultimo, left Singapore on the morning of the 8th instant, and may be expected here on the 14th.

## THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The D. D. R. steamer *Orion* left Singapore on the 8th instant at 3 P.M., and is expected here on the 15th.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Elektra*, from Trieste, left Singapore on the 8th instant, and is due here on the 15th.

The S. S. line steamer *Prandell* left Singapore on the 9th instant, and is due here on or about the 15th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Lombardy* left Bombay on the 30th ultimo, and may be expected here on the 10th instant.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Mysore* left Port Darwin on the 10th instant, and may be expected here on the 20th.

The China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kinnow*, from London and Liverpool, passed the Canal on the 9th instant, and may be considered due at Singapore on or about the 10th March.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Ernest* left London for this port on the 17th ultimo.

## VESSELS IN DOCK.

Aberdeen Docks—  
Kowloon Docks—H.M.S. *Alert*.  
Cecropia Dock—*Activ*.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.  
ASK, Danish steamer, 63, Revabeek, 9th Feb.—Quilon 26th Nov., Saigon 1st Jan., and Haiphong 6th February, General—Abhold, Kierberg & Co.

COSMOPOLITAN, German steamer, 553, W. T. Schaefer, 9th Feb.—Quilon 5th Feb., General—Wieder & Co.

HAIPHONG, French steamer, 874, Faure, 9th February—Haiphong 6th February, and Hoihow 8th, General—Messageries Maritimes.

ARDAG, British steamer, 1,080, J. Thor, 10th Feb.—Saigon 4th February, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FAME, British steamer, 117, Captain MacIsaac, Hongkong Government tender.

AMOV, German steamer, 815, Th. Lehmann, 10th Feb.—Canton 10th Feb., General—Schlesien & Co.

WOSANG, British steamer, 1,137, Sawes, 10th Feb.—Canton 10th Feb., General—Schlesien & Co.

FOKIN, British steamer, 500, W. Davis, 10th Feb.—Tamsui 6th Feb., Amoy 8th and Swatow 10th, General—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

NORMANIA, British steam yacht, 600, R. Humphries, 10th Jan.—Singapore 21st Jan., General—Order.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

POLLUX, German str., 808, H. Hellmers, 9th Feb.—Samrang 24th Jan., and Manila 4th Feb., Coal—Meichner & Co.

SUPERB, British steamer, 1,260, H. F. Holt, 15th Jan.—Portland, via Victoria, and Mactiul Jan., Flour and Matches—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

TITAN, British steamer, 1,525, R. J. Brown, 9th Feb.—Shanghai 6th Feb., General—Butterfield & Swire.

TORRINGTON, British steamer, 1,163, Geo. R. Bewick, 2nd Feb.—Hamburg 7th Jan., Coal and General—Dowdell, Carrill & Co.

WUOTAN, German steamer, 1,016, A. Ott, 5th Feb.—Möll 31st January, Coal—Schlesien & Co.

LAFOON, British steamer, 675, A. W. R. Cobban, 6th Feb.—Manila 3rd Feb., Hemp, Cigars, and General—Shewan & Co.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

BYLIOA, German barque, 333, Hagenbeck, 3rd Feb.—Hong Kong (Tong) 12th January, Timber—Wieder & Co.

ELAKKONIA, Chinese bark, 457, Examine Opium and hull, Steamers' China—China—Customs.

COLOMA, American bark, 870, C. M. Noyes, 2nd Jan.—Portland, Oregon 31st Oct., Spars and Lumber—Order.

GOV. ROBIN, American ship, 1,627, A. Nichols, 20th Nov.—New York 7th July, Kerosine Oil—Order.

JOSEPHUS, American ship, 1,490, Smithwick, 25th Jan.—New York 14th August, Kerosene Oil—Order.

STANFIELD, British bark, 570, J. Clark, 27th Jan.—Bangkok 5th Jan., General—Meichner & Co.

VELOCITY, British bark, 401, R. Martin, 19th Dec.—Hoboken 5th November, Ballast—Chinese.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD-ROOM.  
A. F. DO ROZARIO,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1891.

## Hotels.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

### STEAMERS.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 543, T. Hygum, 9th Feb.—Kobos 6th February, Coal—A. R. Marti.

BIZARRO, Italian str., 3,400, Lo Baccarini, 4th Feb.—Bombay, and Singapore 27th Jan., General—Carroll & Co.

CHINOT, British steamer, 1,059, A. Hign, 5th Feb.—Kobos 31st Jan., General—Butterfield & Swire.

CROWNA, British steamer, 1,057, F. W. Phillips, 1st Jan.—Bangkok 28th Jan., General—Yuen Fat Hong.

CHURAN, German steamer, 633, W. Wendt, 16th Dec.—Hoboken 15th Dec., Ballast—C. M. S. N. Co.

CLARA, German steamer, 675, H. Ipland, 8th Feb.—Haiphong 5th February, General—A. R. Marti.

DIAMANT, British steamer, 514, J. C. Gerard, 8th Feb.—Manila 5th February, General—Shewan & Co.

DONAR, German steamer, 1,540, B. Grundmann, 4th Feb.—Karatsu 28th January, Coal—Strait and Bombay.

ELektira, German str., 1,000, P. & O. S. N. Co., 17th Feb.—Singapore 27th Jan., General—Wieder & Co.

EMPEROR OF INDIA, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., 4th Feb.—Vancouver 13th January, Yokohama 29th and Shanghai 2nd and Feb., General—Dowdell, Carrill & Co.

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